ENGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.578.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	53	Per Annum	66
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

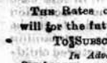
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied as Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of, which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2, 40 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves Madras	25
„ Carwar	12	„ Coconada	27
„ Narakel	16	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Alleppy	18	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Tuticorin	19	„ Callingapatam	29
„ Colombo	19	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Galle	20	„ Pt. Lise Point	30
„ Negapatam	23	Arrives CALCUTTA Sept. 1	

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aloheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMRRAH.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailes, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves BUSSORAH	28
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mahomerah	28
„ Muscat	16	„ Fao	28
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Bushire	30
„ Linga	20	„ Linga	Sept. 3
„ Bushire	22	„ Bunder Abbas	5
„ Fao	24	„ Muscat	6
„ Mahomerah	24	„ Gwadur	8
Arrives BUSSORAH	25	„ Kurrachee	12
		Arrives BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 3 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August 1876, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailes, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Ades	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14 10	

Without food

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 29th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To sail positively on the 12th August)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accomodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.	
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2863	450	4th	Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.				
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3400	600	7th	Southampton.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Barnett, 1st Class Tons and 450 H.P., will be despatched as above, carrying U. S. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cases of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 24th July 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 11th October.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 36 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	.....	9th August.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2227	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	26th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	1730	678	.....	7th Oct.	18th N.Y.
MACEDONIA	2222	846	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 550

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

One case of superior saddlery.

On account of the concerned.

A mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons in excellent order.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Pair very handsome Australian carriage horses.
A very handsome grey Kashgar pony.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JACONETS.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed, to sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on account and at the risk of the Indentor Dhurumsey Narronjee, the following cases of piece goods, mark D—400, 1100 make G. and R. Dewhurst:—

DN—15/16, 33/40, 25/32, 18/19, 22/23—22 cases each containing 100 pieces White Jacconets 38 in. 29 yards.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a handsome English built light Mail Phaeton by T. Rimmer and Sons, a light four-seated open Carriage, a pair of handsome Chesnut Arab Carriage Horses, a Bay Arab quiet in single and double harness sets, of American single and double Harness, &c., No. 130, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c, the property of H. A. Feswen, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS AND CONSUMERS OF COALS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BEST WEST HARTLEY STEAM COALS.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder to close account.

About 1,000 tons of best West Hartley steam coals.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers. 10 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of Household Furniture, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, &c., at No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 8, Meadow Street, all the glass, crockery, &c., of Mr J. Cox and other's (proceeded to Europe) the same comprises carved pier, side tables, camp cots, reclining couches, chairs, ice tables, one singer's sewing machine, writing tables, chest of drawers, easy and other chairs, dressing and washing tables, chests of drawers, large black wood carved 4 posted-tead, child's cot, cooking utensils and miscellaneous articles, &c.

Catalogues are not published and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.,
AUCTION SALE of Richly Carved open work Blackwood and handsome Mahogany Household Furniture, &c., &c., at No. 5, (Seval Medical Hall), Mazagon, belonging to Byramjee Nusserwanjee Ser at. Esquire, opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, (S.S., (Mazagon Castle).

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place being the property of a deceased gentleman, the whole of that valuable and handsome blackwood and Mahogany household furniture, rich table ornaments, best plated glass and porcelainware.

NOTICE to Engineers, Contractors, Ship-chandlers and Mill-Owners

Also on the same day and place, after the above mentioned sale, valuable stock in trade comprising of number of cotton carts, iron and wooden coal shoots with weights, platform and beam scales with weights, large 1, 3, and 4 sieves, iron and wooden purchase blocks, gin and chain blocks, bench vices, chain slings, crow bars, cart axles, fire bars, dammering pans, Cogrel wheels, leather buckets, scrap and cast iron, office writing tables, large and small with 2, 3 and 4 drawers, chairs, couches, treasury, &c. &c.

N.B.—The above open and airy ("Serval Medical Hall") which is fronting on the public roads leading to the Dock and Mount Road IS ALSO TO BE LET.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1876.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

The next ELECTION will take place on June 21, 1876.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

72, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—

Lieut-Col. G. F. Berry, 56th Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Lieut-Col. H. S. Cochrane, Y. C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depot, Bombay, India.
A. C Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Major C. F. Ogilvie, M. D., Dharwar, India,
F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
n R. M.B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundara, Near poore, India.
T. H. Turner, Exam, Ordinance Depart, Poonah, India.
Wilkinson, 2nd Beng Cav, Segowlie, Chumparun,
M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. A. Street, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 24th August 1876.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, and on SATURDAY, the 19th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1876.

HEAD READER WANTED.—Must be strictly Sober and Competent. No one need apply without a knowledge of the Business. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

	With Profits.			Without Profits.		
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.	
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as. p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15 8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3 4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1 0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1 0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7 4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15 4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11 —
55	63	11	4	55	57	10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be pay-ble Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at home.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office,

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
20	25	9	4	24	26	14	8	28	28	10	0	32	30	13	4
21	25	14	0	25	27	5	4	29	30	2	8	33	31	6	8
22	26	3	4	26	27	12	0	30	29	11	4	34	32	1	4
23	26	8	8	27	28	2	8	31	30	4	0	35	32	11	4

BOMBAY:
Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.
Agents—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

GOLD FOR INDIA.—In the Press and shortly will be published: GOLD FOR INDIA; or Remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects and Remedy; by LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

WANTED.

WANTED A SMALL STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, stating particulars regarding price, speed and measurements, to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WANTED, to take charge of the Engines, &c. of a Cotton Mill, a COMPETENT ENGINEER who has passed the necessary examination required by Act V. of 1873, or is capable of passing one which may hereafter be imposed by any fresh legislative enactment. Applications, stating terms and address in full, and references, if any, with copies of Testimonials, should be forwarded on or before the 10th proximo, to "A.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay, 29th July 1876.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

ASQUITH & CO. have received a Splendid Assortment from the *First Manufactures* of *Nottingham* and *Derby*.

The Textures have been specially manufactured for Indian Wear, and will be found most comfortable for the Hot Weather.

REAL MERINO SOCKS,
Soft and Shrinkless.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Plain Mixtures	Dozen	16	8	17 8
Drab or Fawn	do.	17	8	19 0
Drab Fancy Stripes	do.	17	8	19 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	do.	18	8	21 8
Super Fine, a Special Article	do.	21	0	23 8
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	do.	24	0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs' wool	do.	21	0	23 8
Black Silk Socks	per pair	7	8	8 3
Black Silk Hose	do.	11	8	13 8
Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article	do.	4	12	5 12

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz.	9	8	10 8
Super Brown Cotton	do.	11	0	12 8
Fine Striped Colours on Fancy Stripes	do.	14	8	16 0
Extra Super Coloured on Fancy Stripes	do.	16	8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	do.	18	8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	do.	25	0	28 0
Best Ballbriggan do. pure	do.	30	0	32 0

GENT'S DRAWERS AND PANTS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants	26	0	29	0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27	0	31	0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance	36	0	42	0
Super Summer Merino fitted with Bolt Bands, Double Wove Seats for Riding	42	0	48	0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31	0	37	0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton, per pair	2	0	2	4

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for	14	0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	do.	19	0	21 0
Best Super, Merino, reduced to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the best Merino Shrinkless	do.	25	0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance	do.	31	0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk, the most comfortable and durable Under Vest made	do.	35	0	40 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	
MOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	46 0	24 0	
D. „ Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0	
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8	
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...	
FREMENET ST FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0	
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0	26 0	
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8	

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE „	18 8	10 8
PAUILLAC „	17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE „	15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC, (our own brand)	19 8	10 12
SAUTERNE „	17 8	9 12
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0
CHAMBERTIN „	21 8	11 8
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	18 8	10 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 8	16 12
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 8	21 4
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. a.
ERBACH		23 0	..
RHENUSH		18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL		20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN		22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1		24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER		24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN		28 0	..
HOCKHEIMER		28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER		38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM		24 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2		18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)		30 0	..
SCHARLACHBERG		32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH		38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL		21 0	..

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 8	16 8
„ RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12
„ RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12
„ JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	..

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 4TH AUGUST 1876.

THE Markets are closed for the Cocoanut Holidays.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, MONDAY EVENING.

MONEY remains very easy and abundant, business being still very quiet, and there is every appearance of a continuance of low rates. The Bank of Bengal, however, made no alteration last Thursday, probably owing to the rapidly decreasing state of the Government balances, which are now a very uncertain source of strength to the Bank, since the separate Treasury system at the Presidencies came into force. The amount of Government money at present in the Bank of Bengal is 170 lakhs less than at the same time last year, but it is believed that the General Treasury more than accounts for the balance. The action of Government may, therefore, prevent so great a fall in interest as would have been imperative under the old system.

The changes in the Bank's position for the week ending July 25 were as follows :—Government deposits decreased 10 lakhs ; private deposits increased 18 lakhs ; Investment account increased 3 lakhs ; Loans and Credits increased 3 lakhs ; Discounts increased 2 lakhs,—bringing about a decrease of 2 lakhs in the cash balances, which then stood at 55½ per cent. of the liabilities.

During most of last week, the price of silver in London continued to rise at an increasing velocity, until 61¼d. was touched—an advance of about 5d. per oz. from the lowest point. A reaction has since taken place, and, according to Reuter, the price had declined to 51d. on Saturday, whilst there are private messages putting it so low as 50d. There is nothing in this fall necessarily to create renewed alarm as to the position of the rural, taking into account all circumstances affecting it that are known. It is almost a fixed law of commerce that reactions set in after a great sudden rise, or fall, in the price of any commodity, and the information coming out here by each succeeding Mail makes it more and more certain that the American mines are still abstaining from transferring to Europe any inordinate quantities of their produce. The late buying of silver in London showed the paucity of existing stocks, either there, or within easy reach ; and the fact of the late great rise having stopped buying for the moment is quite sufficient to account for a partial relapse in price, without creating renewed anxiety as to the future. Opinion in England is gradually gravitating towards the conclusion that it is only the temporary burden of German supplies, combined with a restricted demand for the East, and not American mines, that is at the bottom of the late and present depression in the gold value of silver.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling continued to advance rapidly after last Mail left, until 1-8 for six months' sight Bank Bills was touched, 1-7¾ for telegraphic transfer, 1-8 to 1-3/16 for credits, and 1-8⅛ for documents, with a fair amount of business done, at these rates, in all descriptions, except the first, for which very few buyers have been in the market. Since then, a rapid re-action has taken place, out of all proportion to the fall in silver, taking even the lowest quotation received. Renewed uncertainty and disquietude have seized hold of the market, and the anxiety of buyers to secure remittance has given increased impetus to the fall. A considerable amount of telegraphic remittance has been sold, at from 1-7¾ gradually down to 1-7, but only a small business has been done in six months' sight Bank Bills, at 1-7 5/16 to 1-7¼ to day. Document Bills have also drooped, almost at a bound from the 1-8⅛ above quoted, to 1-7¾ on Saturday, and to 1-7 9/16 to-day. A large operation in telegraphic transfer is reported this afternoon, at 1-7 delivery up to January, which rather tended to steady the market again. Closing quotations of to-day were as under :—

Bank telegraphic remittance...	1s. 7d.
Bank bills, on demand	1s. 7d.
Ditto 3 months' sight ...	1s. 7¼d.
Ditto 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7⅛d.
Credits, and clean private	
Paper 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 7¼d.
Documents bills, ditto	1s. 7 9-16d. to 1s. 7⅛d.

France.—Business has been done for the Mail at frs. 2·08 and frs. 2.10, three and six months' sight documents respectively, but the rates are now called frs. 2·06 to frs. 2·08.

Bombay.—There is no change ; quotations are par for Bank demand, and 99-4 for sixty days' sight.

China.—There has been nothing doing, either in buying or selling, and nominal quotations would be no guide in the present excited state of exchange in Hong Kong and Shanghai.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A much better market now exists for nearly all sorts of stock, and tea in particular has made good way during the week. The market, altogether, must be described as in a sound, healthy state, and devoid of undue excitement.

Government paper has again improved, but the highest point touched has not been maintained. A considerable recovery has taken place in the London quote[illegible] the result of improving exchange, and a better in[illegible] feeling has been visible here also. Four pe[illegible] advanced to 2½ per cent. premium, relapsing [illegible] Four and a half went to 2⅞ per cent. premium [illegible] there remain. Five and a half brought 5⅜ pre[illegible] then 5½, and ultimately 5⅝.

To-day's prices are :—

4 per cents.	102½
4½ do.	102⅝
5½ do.	105⅛

E[illegible]ailway stock has been scarce in all 285. [illegible] not varied, and a small steady busine[illegible]g on in Bengals at 675, and National[illegible] to 118.

Tea Shares are in decidedly better demand and almost every stock that has been dealt in has brought an advance. The following sales have been made :—Amicable 185, Bengal 87, Bisnauth 870, Central Cachar 155 to 162, Chandypore 695 to 725, Dehra Doon 85, Dublin 63, Durrung 78 and 79, Gowhatty 91, Hoolungoorie 90 to 96, Jokai 118, Kalacherra 116 to 120, Kunchunpore 90 and 92, Kurseong and Darjeeling contributory 78, Lower Assam 40, Monacherra 86, New Mutual 210, Springside 118, Soom 105 to 106, Sungoo River 108 to 109, Tukvar 128, Singell 112, Phœnix 87.

Spinning Mill Shares are generally quiet, but steady ; Howrahs, however, are in good demand, and have sold at from 73 to 76, Budge Budges at 74 and Oriental at 70. The Cotton concerns are much as they were ; Goosery at 226, but Bowreahs have gone at from 93 to 91.

Coal Shares.—Bengals have been dealt in at 1,300.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are again higher, at 585, and Bally Paper Mills at 100. Bonded Warehouse Shares have been sold at 340.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 29th July, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,07,63,612	14	0
Other Deposits	66,78,873	11	11
Cash Credits	4,67,016	7	1
Post Bills	12,736	0	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,33,65,299	1	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,23,31,469	4	4
Govt. Securities	35,42,877	2	0
Loans	16,17,763	11	1
Account of Credits	10,09,389	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	29,26,190	14	3
Dead Stock	2,18,583	10	10
Bills of Exchange	12,53,188	7	4
Due by other Banks	4,05,100	0	0
Rs.	2,33,65,299	1	10

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 29th July, 1876.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,526	5	0
Merchandize	1,26,479	0	0
Telegraph	498	0	0
Municipal Trains	330	0	0
Total Rs.	1,83,933	5	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles ..... Total Rs.	2,36,345	9	11
Decrease	52,412	4	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CALCUTTA, 547 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. and two Messrs. Danstable, Col. Heasman, Lieut. Alexander R. N., Mrs. Tait, Mr. J. Ayerst, and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE s.s. PRECURSEUR, 1,004 tons, Captain A. Sensine, which, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Bordeaux (July 4th), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—2,105 packages brandy, 665 packages wine, 31 packages champagne, 141 packages liquors, 48 packages planks, 12 packages grass, 95 packages cork, 1 package sardines, 1 case butter, 2 cases pictures, 1 case perfumery, 10 packages marbles, and 20 packages wine for transhipment for different ports. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Calcutta (s).....	Nailer	Bussorah, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Feronia	Campbell	Rangoon.
	Condor	Langren	Amoy.
	Malwa (s).....	Tomlin	Aden and Suez.

The barque Lanarkshire, to Hull, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
31 Arratoon Apear(s)...Mactavish ..... Hong-Kong, July 15.
Amiuta ..... Meyler ..... London, April 29.
British Commerce ..... endal ..... Liverpool, April 29
Baron Aberdare ..... Edmonds ..... Liverpool, May 13.
Ossaia ..... Clyma ..... Melbourne, June 21.
British Consul ..... Green ..... Mauritius, July 8
Cingalese ..... Stewart ..... Melbourne, June 9

DEPARTURES.

July.
31 Himalaya (s) ....
Maharatta(s)..... ....
Gitana ....
Loch Ranza ....
Madeleine ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.
2 Meinam (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
1 Yeusquiza .... Covelong.
Eldorado(s)..... ..... Calcutta.
2 Cathay(s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Ceylon .... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiber.—160 cwts horns, 1 Hussum Damjee ; 200 cwts bones Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

Strathieven s—25 bales wool Dewjee Sewjee ; 18 bales wool Ladhabhoy Khakoy.

Macedonia s—5 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 25 bales cotton waste, Khan Mahamed Nensey, 32 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—1 box gold, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 9 boxes gold bars, The French Bank ; 1 case shawls, Moriedhur Mascedass.

Sir John Lawrence—100 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandbhoy.

FOR HONKONG.

Kashgar s—1 box silver coins, Hajee Essae Ellias ; 25 bales twist, A Habibhoy ; 1 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 35 cases sharkfins Ludhabhoy Khakey ; 20 cwts sandalwood, S N Tulatee ; 31 chests opium, E J Abram ; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 11 chests opium Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 8 chests opium, Chenoram Hurdayall ; 37 chests opium, Nursee, Kessowjee and Co ; 159 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 16 bales twist Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 154 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 114 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 64 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 8 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmidaran ; 17 chests opium Tarachund Gunshamdass ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 95 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—50 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 3rd August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·770
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·7
Minimum do. do	77·3
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	333
Fall of Rain	7·08 inches.
Total fall during month	6·42 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	37·09 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the	0·00 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Sartorius, Capt, Bombay Staff, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 3.

Prendergast, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

Prendergast, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, to England.
Studd, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on sick leave, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 25th July 1876.)

The attention of officers commanding British regts, serving in Bl, is called to G O 22 of 12th May 1875.

No Sub-Lt, who has not qualified under the above order before the 15th Sept next, will be permitted to join the courses of instruction commencing on the 1st Oct 1876.

The C in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

26th Native Infantry—Lt S H P Graves, Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to be Offg 1st Wing Subn on probation.

Lt H M Bruce, 54th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be officiating 2nd Wing Subn on probation. Dated 20th July 1876.

Maj A S Cameron, V C, 25th Foot, is permitted to resign his appointment as Chief Garrison Instructor at Umballa, and to proceed to England, reporting himself to the Horse Guards on arrival.

Under instruction from Horse Guards Surgeon Maj J Gibbons, Offg Depy Surgn Genl of the Lahore Circle, who has been appointed admini-trative officer in the Medl Dept at Rangoon, is directed to proceed to that station to take up his duties.

Surgn Maj C G Irwin, M B, is directed to proceed from Mooltan to Meerut to relieve Surgn Maj J Gibbons of the officiating administrative charge of the Lahore Circle.

With the approval of Govt, the C in-C is pleased to sanction an exchange between Vety Surgn I Matthews, of the Madras Presidency, and Vety Surgn B A W Powell, of the Bengal Presidency.

The following officers, having passed Parts I and II examination, have completed their qualification for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the Army laid down in G O 275 of 1873 :—

Majors—C M Ducat, Bombay S C ; H A T Nepean, Madras S C ; and J G Watts, Bombay S C.

Captains—A B Clare, 16th Bengal N I ; W B Colvin, 2-7th Foot ; H M Dal, Genl, List, Mad. Infy ; C Hayter ; Mad S C H A Hobson, Gl, List, Bom, Infy ; F W V Leckie, 56th Foot ; A C Owen, Genl, List, Bom, Cavy ; W S Seton, Bom, S C ; H J Stock, Bom, S C ; W G Thomas, 1-25th Foot ; and De. R F Wooldridge, Bom S C.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 3rd July 1876 :—

Lt and Adjt G M Seaton, 29th Foot ; Lance Sergeant Drennan, 4th Hussars ; Private J E Harvey, 4th Hussars ; and Private T H Hadley, 4th Hussars.

The following orders are confirmed :—

1-18th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 8th July 1876, appointing Lt W H Herbert to act as Paymaster, during the absence on sick of Major A W M'Kenzie, with effect from the 14th id inst.

—Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 29th June [illegible] Lieutenant Denning, Bom Wing Subaltern and Paymaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to [illegible] vice Lewis, proceeded on preparatory leave to [illegible] before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 1.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr G Thornhill, 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for one month and one day, from or after the 29th instant, under the section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr W G Underwood, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Nellore, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 15th proximo under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr J D Grant in the "Gazette" of the 16th instant will be cancelled from the date of his rejoining the appointment of Actg Suo Collr and Joint Mag of the Cuddapah Dist.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J D Grant, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and Offg Dist Engr, Tinnevelly, privilege leave for one month, in extension of that granted in the "Gazette" of the 20th June 1876, under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr W Hughes, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Tinnevelly Dist, to act as Dist Engr, Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr J D Grant on privilege leave,—with effect from date of assuming charge.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R K Gahan, Master Attendant, Bimlipatam, privilege leave for three months, from the date of his availing himself of the same, under section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Charles Jeffrey Kennan to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, until further orders.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Apothy W Hamilton, Actg Chemical Examiner, assumed charge of the office from Surgn A Porter on the 24th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following movements are Ordered :—

British Cavalry.—16th Lancers from Secunderabad to England and 12th Lancers from England to Secunderabad.

Royal Artillery.—No 3 Battery 5th Brigade from Fort William to Rangoon and Thyetmyo, No 7 Battery 6th Brigade from Rangoon and Thyetmyo to Darjeeling. C Battery 9th Brigade from Bangalore to Thyetmyo. G Battery 9th B igade from Thyetmyo to St. Thomas' Mount. A Battery 20th Brigade from St Thomas' Mount to Bangalore.

Sappers and Miners.—A and C Companies from Bangalore to Secunderabad. G and H Companies from Secunderabad to Bangalore.

Native Infantry.—15th Regiment, Head Quarters, from Moulmein to Andamans. 24th Regiment from Palamcottah to Head Quarters, Moulmein Wing, Tenasserim. 25th Regiment from Cannanore to French Rocks. 30th Regiment from French Rocks to Cannanore. 33rd Regiment from Dorundah to Madras. 34th Regiment from Mangalore to Bangalore. 36th Regiment from Bangalore to Singalore. 37th Regiment from Madras to Palamcottah. 39th Regiment, Head Quarters and Wing from Toughoo to Palaveram.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Colonel J G Cookson, of the Cavy, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

Captain A R Kenney-Herbert, Genl List, Cavy, Depy Asst Qrmr-Genl, Nagpore Force, on furlough on private affairs for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Capt John Graham Pollock, R A, Coadt No 2 Horse Light Field Batty Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at Bombay on the 8th July 1876.

Colonel R Cadell, C.B., R A, Offg Inspr-Genl of Ordnance and Master Genl of Stores, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from the 16th August 1876, or date of departure. Col N G Campbell, Offg Deputy Inspr-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, performing the duties of the appointment on the responsibility of the former Officer.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Madras Staff Corps.—Maj Alfred Charles Forth, having completed twenty six years' service, to be Lt-Col from the 20th July 1876.

Lt Alfred Western Hatchell Hornsby, having completed twelve years' service to be Capt from the 26th July 1876.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Cols, from the 1st Aug 1876, having completed twelve years' service as substantive Lt Cols :

Cavalry—Lt-Col (Bt-Col) George Travis Radcliffe.

Infantry—Lt-Col (Bt-Col) William Henry Watt.

1st L C—Maj Western George Morris, promoted to Lt Col from 1st Aug 1876, vice Radcliffe, promoted.

Cap. (Bt-Maj) George Stanely Hooper, promoted to Mail from 1st Aug 1876, vice Radcliffe, promoted.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G G No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) Charles William Dun, S C, Ordinary Pension £365, Extra Annuity £414-6, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G G No 28, dated 7th Jan 1876 :—

Lt-Col George Falconer, S C, Ordinary Pension £365, Extra Annuity £289-19, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Maj B H Preston, S C, Offg Wing Officer, 40th Regt N I, arrived at Madras on the 28th July 1876.

HIGH COURT.—5TH AUGUST.

(Appeals Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

448-75—Sharcorjee and Thacurdass—Anundjee Visram vs The Nariad Spinning and Weaving Co Ld—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

254-72—Macfarlane and Pollock—Essa bin Khullifa vs Mapla Chara Killotte, &c—Lynch and Tobin.

327-75—Lyne and Tobin—The London B and M Bank vs Motilall Sumbhoolal—T. anjee and Sayani.

603-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Go avaribai vs Jaitha Bhima and others—Rimington Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

146-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Dewjee Ramjee and others vs The Albert Mills Co—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For hearing and final disposal.

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Reverend Braz Fernandes and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy. for Claimants.

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act, X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Buttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimants.

Ecclesiastical Motion.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of Vagachund Ghelchun, deceased—J G Cama—Harcore vs Mugan Ghella and another—Mr Skipey.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAIR.—Judging from your style, you are a Parsee. Your letter about your unfortunate countrywoman Dinbaee is brutal and unmanly. We decline to give it any publicity.

INVENTOR.—Specifications of inventions should be filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies of all specifications are sent to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, amongst others, and are open to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. You will probably obtain the information you want at that gentleman's office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PRESCOTT—August 2nd, at Nasick, Alexander William Ogilvie de Blaquiere, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Prescott, aged 1 year and 25 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOND—July 31st, at "West End," Orais, Jalour, the wife of S. Patterson Bond, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

PALMER—July 31st, at 21, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thos. Palmer, Garden Reach Cotton Mill Association, of a daughter.

WALTON—July 31st, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles Bendyshe Walton, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CURRIE—July 29th, at Naini Tal, Annie, the beloved wife of Robert G. Currie, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Shahjahanpur, aged 31 years.

DEBNAM—July 30th, at Cawapore, George Debnam, Esq., of Bijnee, Budaon.

SHOUBRIDGE—July 25th, at Murree, Francis, son of Captain H. W. Shoubridge, Staff Corps, aged 8 months and 6 days.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Kirkee on the 26th of last month, Jemadar Tookaram Moray, of the Sappers and Miners, was tried on the following charge :—"Conduct "unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of "good order and military discipline, in having at "Kirkee on or about the 12th day of June, 1876, "been present in a liquor shop, and having there "partaken of liquor in the company of a non-"commissioned officer and privates of his own "company," and having been found guilty, sentenced to be dismissed the service. Were it not for the harshness of the sentence, there would be something truly ridiculous in the idea of nine native officers sitting in solemn conclave on a brother officer, and sentencing him to the severest penalty the law admitted of for an offence which one and all of them must have been guilty of times without number, and which was probably again committed by every member of the court the very evening of the day on which the sentence was awarded. The whole proceedings of this case, including the charge as well as the sentence of the court, appear to us to be utterly inexplicable, and there is nothing in the remarks of the confirming officer which in any way tend to clear up matters. In discussing its merits it will be as well to bear in mind the exact nature of the charge on which the commanding officer thought fit to bring the jemadar to trial. The act of drinking wine, or of entering a liquor shop, was not the crime charged against the jemadar ; he had as much right to enter a liquor shop, and to have a drink, as the commanding officer has to go into Cursetjee's shop for a peg in the afternoon ; and the imbibing of spirituous liquors is no more prohibited to natives under the Articles of War than the consumption of malt liquor is to the European soldier. The crime appears to have been that when he entered the liquor shop, and partook of the liquor, he did so in company with two private soldiers, which it is stated in the charge was conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and it is on this point, the undue familiarity between the officer the private, that we wish to make a few and remarks.

Every one who has any practical acquaintance with the Native Army knows perfectly well that, when off duty, it is not only an occasional but the *constant* habit of men of all grades—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men alike, to throw off their respective ranks, and for friends to associate with each other on as familiar terms as they would have done in their native villages before entering the service. Whether this is a good system or a bad one is quite beside the question ; we have to take facts as they stand ; and until some new method of promotion to the grade of native officer is adopted, there is little likelihood of this familiarity being in any way put a stop to. So long as subedars and jemadars do not think it beneath their dignity to give their daughters in marriage to private soldiers, and to take their own wives from a similar grade, so long is it utterly vain to suppose that the present familiarity, which now subsists between the highest and lowest grades in a native regiment, and which is considered so objectionable in the British service, is ever likely to disappear. It is a fact, which cannot be got over, that subedars and jemadars are bound by the most sacred ties, domestic as well as social, to many men in the regiment who on duty are far beneath them, and to rigidly apply a principle, which works well with European troops organised on a totally different system, is to put in force a machine, which if set in motion whenever it might please an injudicious commanding officer, would give rise to the greatest tyranny, and be productive of the most undesirable results. It is quite possible, and we do not deny the fact, that it is in most armies advisable to keep up the distinction between the private soldier and his officer in the lines as well as on the parade ground ; but to do so with native troops involves a total change in their organization, and until the trammels of caste have been broken through, and some new system has been introduced under which candidates for commissions have received a regular and thorough European education in English military schools, it is hopeless to expect that the discipline now in force with British regiments can be applied in every detail to native officers. It is a remarkable fact in connection with this trial that nine native officers, all of whom must in their hearts have sympathised with the prisoner, should, after finding him guilty, have sentenced him to the severest penalty the law admitted of ; and it illustrates what we have on former occasions pointed out, that the whole system of native courts-martial is a farce. Had the jemadar been tried by a court composed of European officers, and had the cross-examination of some of the members elicited the fact, which it probably would have done, that entering a liquor shop was not contrary to the Articles of War, and that it was the habitual practice of native officers in every regiment in the service not only to associate with but to intermarry with the privates, we think there can be little doubt that their sense of justice would have induced them to inflict on the jemadar a sentence of reprimand or perhaps a short suspension from rank, pay, and allowances. But the court being a native one, had really no opinion of its own ; and bewildered by the mummery of forms which it could neither understand nor appreciate, and thinking probably that the "Sirkar" wished to get rid of the jemadar, it sentenced him to as severe a punishment as if he had been guilty of some disgraceful transaction unworthy of a gentleman. We do not wish it to be understood that we are in any way constituting ourselves as the champion of the dismissed jemadar, we know nothing and care less for his antecedents. It is possible he may have been an objectionable character, and that the service in getting quit of him has sustained no loss, but what we take exception to is the way in which it was done. We are certainly of opinion that it is derogatory to the dignity of military courts to arraign before them officers on trumpery charges, and to make use of them as a catspaw to rid the service of objectionable men, whose cases could be disposed of without their intervention. If the jemadar was a man of bad character, he could have been got rid of by being ordered to retire on his pension, or, supposing that not to have been due, the Commander-in-Chief had under the 3rd Article of War power at any moment to dispense with his services, and to try a man therefore on a charge which, where native troops are concerned, must always be considered a frivolous one, is to strain the spirit of the Regulations and to lay the foundation of complications for the future. We hope the dismissal of the jemadar may have a beneficial effect on the discipline of the Sappers and Miners, and that the proceedings of his court-martial created a profound impression when read out to the other regiments in the service.

THOUGH not as yet one of the "burning questions" of the day, the difficulty of providing remunerative employment for the labouring population of the Lower Provinces of Bengal is likely ere long to become a problem that will test the sagacity of our rulers. In olden times a redundant population was liable to be reduced by war and violence, by pestilence, and famine. Upwards of a century, however, has elapsed since those fertile provinces were subjected to the ravages of war, while an active and vigilant police has greatly diminished, if it has not altogether suppressed, all crimes of homicidal violence. Deadly fevers, indeed, and cholera still rage at long intervals, and the failure of harvests belongs to a very recent experience, but these fatal influences no longer sweep away millions of human beings in a single season, nor do they present a death-roll calculated seriously to affect the next census. The struggle for existence is nevertheless in certain districts truly appalling, and is rendered all the more terrible by the stolid resignation of the people. Their apathy, indeed, is both a cause and a consequence of the chronic state of destitution that renders their whole life a burden. As the Lieutenant-Governor remarked in his singularly able minute of the 14th January :—"One cause "of the lowness of the wages (in Behar) is the "comparative inefficiency of the labour, which "again is caused by the low and weak physique "of these poor people by reason of the poverty of "their nurture, one cause acting and reacting "upon another." The rate of mortality is certainly very high—though the registration is avowedly defective—but there is reason to believe that the number of births considerably exceeds that of deaths. The evil is thus on the increase, and must sooner or later force itself upon the recognition of the Legislature. Happily, there is no occasion to despair of a remedy. Independently of the vast field for emigration to the West Indies and the Mauritius, and nearer at hand to the Soonderbunds, Assam, and Cachar, there is a vast tract of culturable land in that province alone which is only awaiting the plough to bring forth the kindly fruits of the earth in their due season. Nothing short of the certainty of actual starvation, and not always that, will suffice to tear a Bengalee from the home of his forefathers, from the ancestral village, from the stately trees where dwell the peculiar gods or demons of his family. Anything more wretched than the aspect of a Bengalee village, buried in a jungle which no air can permeate, and supplied with filthy water from a weed-grown pond, it is scarcely possible to conceive. And yet to these miserable huts, this rank vegetation, these noxious pools, the starving labourer clings with a tenacity that surpasses the devotion of the French peasant to his few acres of land, or of the Switzer to his noble mountains. Without the slightest expense to himself, and almost without an effort, he may find himself amid the tea gardens of Assam and Cachar, comfortably housed, earning a fair wage, and not overworked. In the Soonderbunds and in Chota Nagpore there is room for tens of thousands of immigrants, or without leaving his own province the Behar labourer has only to remove to another district where a rich soil is suffered to remain unproductive. Barely two years ago, between seven and eight thousand emigrants were conveyed from Behar to Burmah, where their services were in immediate request, but whether from laziness, or physical debility, or the change of climate and diet, they failed to give satisfaction to their employers, and no more need apply in that quarter. From South Behar about three thousand coolies proceed annually to the colonies, but such a scanty exodus affords no perceptible relief to the overcrowded population. Sir Richard Temple, however, refuses his assent to the commonly expressed opinion that the Lower Provinces are over-peopled. Although one-twelfth of the cultivated area is devoted to "staples other than edible products," there is a considerable exportation of food grains, while thousands of acres are lying waste for want of labour and capital—or rather of enterprise. By the last census it was shown that the population of those Provinces slightly exceeded sixty millions, but the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that there is ample room for seventy millions if the inequality of the pressure could be redressed. Within the last half century the prices of all manner of food products have fully doubled, but on the other hand the rise in the value of labour has proceeded *pari passu*. The indigenous industries, it is true, are perishing out of the land, and machinery is everywhere replacing the more tedious processes by the hand, but even in this direction there is less suffering than might have been anticipated, as employment is readily obtained in the numerous factories that are now encircling Calcutta with their tall chimnies. Men, women, and children are here seen at work, side by side, earning on an average fully six rupees a month—that being the wage of boys not more than nine or ten years of age. The Mahomedans, of whom there are well nigh twenty millions, obtain their living as boatmen, fishermen, and cultivators of jute. Though poor, they are for the most well fed, but their ignorance and contempt for learning stand in the way of their improvement. It is, however, to be regretted that a Bengalee youth, who has obtained the merest smattering of education, thinks it beneath him to pursue agriculture or any sort of handicraft. No sooner can he read and write than he fancies himself qualified for Government employ, or at the very lowest for a seat in a mercantile office, and failing in either of these pursuits, he becomes soured and disappointed, inveighs against the British rule, and finally kills himself with British brandy. Upon the whole, with all these drawbacks, the material condition of the peasantry has been perceptibly ameliorated for many years past, and as a natural result they are acquiring a more self-reliant and independent bearing. In Behar alone do they continue abject, squalid, and half-starved, and it will demand for at least another generation the constant attention of Government to ward off famines, and to rouse the peasants to seek in fresh fields and pastures new a more spacious arena for their industry and a sure refuge from disease and want.

A VISIT TO SHATRUNJAY HILL, THE HOLY HILL IN PALITANA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A SHORT time ago, while staying in the Palitana district, I paid a visit to the Shatrunjay Hill, one of the most curious and interesting among the sacred places of Western India. It is one of the five famous *tirths* or holy places, of the *Jains* or *Shrawaks*, an extensive sect of Hindoo religionists, and at certain periods of the year large numbers of pilgrims attend from all parts of India to worship at its shrines. The *Jains* are supposed to have been an early heretical sect of the Bhuddists, the supposition being founded on various coincidences of belief and a number of analogies of doctrine and practice ; but of their origin and early history nothing certain and reliable is known. They regard life, which they do not separate from soul, as being divine, without beginning or end, and obeying eternal physical laws, with the working of which asceticism and religious ceremonial alone can interfere. Matter, also, they regard as being uncreated and imperishable and obeying the same natural laws. They have no prospect beyond the present except one of countless transmigrations, to end at last only in entire quiescence or annihilation. They claim for man, through the exercise of asceticism and religious observances, a power over his destiny that is omnipotent, and ascribe to ascetic devotees divine honours. They are followers and worshippers of the *Jins* or *Tirthankars*, who they state to have obtained, by their austerities, *nirvana*, or emancipation from the continual changes of transmigration. The *Jins* are 24 in number, and are divided into various families, indicated by the colour of their complexion. Sixteen are represented yellow, two red, two white, two blue and two black. They are also distinguished by each having a separate *chinha*, or cognisance, consisting usually of some animal, bird, or reptile, or of a Sanskrit character, which is placed under the image. They are supposed to have lived at various times in remote ages, and appear to have deteriorated materially, at least in physical vigour if not in religious excellence, as their term of existence neared the present period. The first *Jin* is said to have measured 500 poles in height, and to have lived 8,400,000 years, but they rapidly fell off both in stature and in longevity, until one gentleman is recorded as having measured only 15 poles in length and lived only 100 years. Of the actual bodily deterioration, no

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 4TH AUGUST.

The Government of India is likely to leave Simla earlier than usual. The Viceroy will probably visit Cashmere in the middle of October, then Sind and the Punjab.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POSITION IN TURKEY.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST.

The Servians are stubbornly contesting the advance of the Turkish army from Nissa.

According to Servian official despatches, the Turkish troops have occupied and devastated several villages.

General Moukhtar Pasha has left the garrison of Bilek and retired to Trebigne, awaiting for reinforcements.

The Montenegrins have invested Bilek and occupied the road between Trebigne and Mostar.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, 4TH AUGUST.

General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, who is now absent on furlough, will not return to the post as he objects to it.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera.....	4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ do. do.	83
5½ do. do.	86
3 per cent. Consols for account ...	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872....	106½
Bar Silver	51½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£18 750,000	Dec. £62,000
Bills Discounted	£16,875,000	Dec. £125,000
Bullion	£33,500,000 ...	Inc. £500,000

The sum of £216,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Proportion of the Reserve of the Liabilities 57½.

WEATHER REPORTS.—4TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 80, barometer 29·86. Fall of rain 9 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. S. W. 2, thermometer 80, barometer 29·99. Fall of rain 65 cents.

MANGALORE, 8 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W., and N. W., thermometer max. 77, min. 75. Fall of rain 3 inches 43 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather (cloudy, wind S. E., thermometer 85, barometer 29·99.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. steady warm, thermometer 86. Fall of rain 37 cents.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, which sailed yesterday with the English mails, took out in addition to the quantity already stated, nine boxes gold bars, valued at Rs. 9,30,000, for London, despatched by the French Bank, and one box gold bars valued at Rs. 16,500, for London, despatched by Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE *Englishman* tells us that amongst the aspirants for Calcutta for Municipal honors, as far as can be gathered from the published list, are three civil servants, two clergymen, three medical men, a few native merchants, many tradesmen and shopkeepers, several clerks, one showman, one livery stablekeeper, and one tikka gariwala.

A HANDSOMELY executed stone pulpit has, we read, just been put up at the Station Church at Simla to the memory of the late Bishop of Calcutta, and is, we believe, the first commemoration of that Prelate's death. Simla therefore claims the lead in perpetuating the memory of Dr. Milman. The pulpit is carved very handsomely, and is altogether well furnished, in fact quite equal to European work. To Mr. Martin sculptor of Lucknow, belongs the credit of the workmanship.

SOMETIME ago the Mint authorities at Calcutta were ordered to coin copper to the extent of Rs. 4,50,000 for the Bombay Government, portions of which have already been struck off and remitted to the sister Presidency, as reported by us from time to time. We learn from the *Indian Daily News* that the order for a portion of single copper coins worth about Rs. 50,000 has lately been countermanded. From this it may be presumed that either copper coins for Rs. 4,00,000 only will be sufficient for the present to meet the requirements of that local Government, or that the Bombay Mint will take up the work.

AT the Ballad Concert a few evenings ago at Calcutta, Sir S. Hogg ordered a portion of the space in front to be railed off for himself and his friends, and put a policeman there to keep out intruders. This arrangement has given very great offence, naturally, for besides the presumption of Sir Stuart the space he had allotted was not filled. The Calcutta *Statesman*, alluding to the proceeding, says:—"The offence that is taken at such proceedings, in a small community like this is very natural; and if the railing had been removed by the audience and the policeman summarily ejected, the scandal would have been entirely of Sir Stuart Hogg's own making. In a larger community this would have been done at once; and it is really amazing that such mistakes should be made."

At the Judge's Court, at Agra, before Mr. H. G. Keene, Judge of Agra, Peter Peterson, a Swede, was charged with cheating, uttering a forged certificate, and attempting to commit bigamy. Peterson was employed in the Locomotive Department of the Rajpootana State Railway, and lived early in 1875 with a man named Guise, employed in the same department. Peterson wished to marry Guise's daughter and the banns of marriage had been twice published in Agra Church when they were stopped, information having been received that Peterson had a wife living in Calcutta. Peterson declared that this woman was only a former mistress, and not his wife, and borrowed Rs. 100 of Guise to go to Calcutta to get evidence to prove what he said. He returned to Agra with a certificate of the death in the General Hospital of Mrs. Peterson, and also a certificate signed by a woman, named Davidson, saying she had been his housekeeper. The hospital certificate turned out to be a forgery, but the other certificate was actually written by Mrs. Peterson, who had been frightened into signing it. Guise, the father of the girl whom Peterson wanted to marry, believed Peterson's story and wished the banns to be published for the third and last time, but the Chaplain of Agra refused to do so on the ground that it would be illegal to publish them. Evidence was forthcoming to show that both certificates were false, that one was a forgery, and that he had cheated Guise out of Rs. 100 to get false evidence. An affidavit from Mrs. Peterson, taken before a Magistrate at Calcutta, was put in; the jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, writing from "On the river" Cashmere, gives some figures which show the cost of living in the Happy Valley and the advantages derived by the inhabitants from the annual visits of Englishmen :—

A midshipman's pay is said to be nothing a day and find himself, but no one can venture to assert that Middy, with his income thus limited, could subsist in Cashmere,; but this I would say that I know of no place in India, or out of it, where the married captain or subaltern suffering from the effects of climate and the *res angusta domi*, could more effectually restore health and purse than in this so-called Valley of Roses, that is, if satisfied to live on the good plain food the country affords. I will quote the *ne plus ultra* of some things for the benefit of those of your readers who may not have been here. Mutton was at one time much cheaper than it is now, the days of 8-anna sheep have gone by. At Srinagar good meat, that is, meat as good as grained mutton in the plains, is six seers for the rupee, but when travelling in the district a sheep can be always bought for one, two, three or four rupees, according to size. Bread, and it is very good bread, costs one anna the pound loaf; rice, best quality, 16 seers the rupee, but I should have premised that the Cashmere seer is only 1¼lbs., against the Hindustani seer of 2lbs. Roasting fowls 3 and 4 annas each, but chickens, fit for curries and mulligatawny, are to be had for 1½ 2½ annas. Ducks 6 and 8 annas a pair, and I have seen a fat green goose purchased for 8 annas, but the usual price is 12 annas. Eggs 1 anna per dozen. The bazaar butter is better than any butter I have got from the bazaar in the plains, and if your *khansamas* is worth his salt, he can keep you supplied with this article as good as if made in England. Fruit is to be had for the plucking. The land is overflowing with milk and honey. I am told, however, that living is not so cheap in Cashmere as it used to be, and I can believe it, for John Bull has been poking his nose into it for nearly thirty years, and wherever he goes he raises the price of everything. I think it a pity there should be any restriction to the number of visitors allowed to come here, and I cannot quite understand to whose advantage the restriction can be. No doubt house-holders in Murree and Simla wish there was no such place as the Valley of Cashmere, and the cultivators along the different routes of entrance to it would rather not have their labourers taken away at seed time to carry the luggage of the *sahib log*; but setting aside the householder as unworthy of further consideration, let us look at the many advantages the people at large derive from our annual sojourn. We may safely estimate the number of visitors, in ordinary years when there is no sickness, at 300, and we may with equal safety estimate the average amount spent in the valley by each individual as 1,000 rupees, *i.e.*, a total of 300,000 rupees going into the pockets of these poor half starved people; surely a great setoff against the trifling inconvenience to which the cultivators are subjected. If I am not misinformed, a large number of the poorer people depend almost entirely for their subsistence on what they make during the visiting season.

OUR native reformers who are more fond of declamation than turning their attention to practical subjects would find a useful lesson in reading Mr. Schrottky's book on "The Principles of Rational Agriculture" which we very briefly noticed a few days ago. The literal nakedness of the land, in the exhausted condition of the soil, is not only very clearly proved by its unproductiveness compared with the land in other countries, but the remedy is equally clearly pointed out. It is to this subject that our native agitators and declaimers should turn their attention. To quote a Calcutta contemporary :—"The writer goes on to show that in Lombardy the yield of rice is 2,500lbs. per acre against Bombay with 700 or 800lbs. only; wheat in Europe gives 1,500, while India only yields 660lbs.; of clean cotton 300lbs. per acre in America, and 400lbs. in Egypt against India's average of 52lbs. Well may Mr. Schrottky stand aghast at all this with the splendid advantages of India's climate. There is still further occasion to look aghast when contemplating the future. After showing the declension in the productive capacity of the soil, he quotes from a letter to the *Times* by Mr. R. H. Elliot, who, deploring the state of agriculture, says we have now to deal with a population of only about 240 millions; but what will be the state of things in 20 years, when the people will have increased to 293 millions; or in 40 years when they will number 375 millions? It would seem ridiculous to look on to a further period: but the question as to whether the Government should take over the Indian railways now or 80 years hence, makes it worth while to point out that, by that time these exhausted soils will have to support about 530 millions of persons. Of course we might do as regards these, what our ancestors have done as regards us—leave them to make the best of it. After us the deluge. But we have not accepted that policy lately. We have taken measures that will ensure the growth of the population, and have removed what some philosophers regard as the "natural checks" to over population." By the establishment of a strong Government, we have stopped the depopulating wars that regulated or prevented redundant population of former times. We have undertaken to guard the country from plague, famine, pestilence, and all the agencies of destruction that are sometimes called "natural." And if we do this, we have no right to ignore the great facts relative to production in the future. These will furnish a problem for patriots and philanthropists to grapple with. There will be ample room for the energies and the intelligence of the rising and aspiring generations that are to follow us. Here are questions that would not be unworthy the attention of the Zemindary interest of Bengal. Let the Mookerjees and the Chowdhoorys, the Mullicks, Bysacks, Ghoses, Chatterjees, and icks, acks and jees of all sorts try to grapple with the great problem of Mr. Schrottky's book. It is one so comprehensive in its scope, so full and clear in exposition and treatment that they need not fear being able to understand it. Though written, as the names of the author would imply by a foreigner, it is simplicity itself in statement, reasoning and conclusion; and to any one who approaches the subject with an intelligent appreciation of the great questions involved, it is intensely interesting."

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your paper of 14th July last contains a leading article on the subject of promotions in the Bombay Medical Department. With the question of the general fitness of Surgeon-General Thom for his position or the justice or otherwise of his refusal to recommend the Civil Surgeon of Poona for promotion I have nothing whatever to do, but with regard to his attempt to do justice to Surgeon-Major Moore much in my opinion can be said, and I trust, Sir, you will, on reconsideration of the whole case, agree with me in thinking that his claims merit attention.

In ignoring the pretensions of Dr. Moore the Government of Bombay sets an example which, if followed elsewhere, would deprive many of the best men in the Indian Medical Services of their promotion. Appointments under the Government of India of all kinds have been held by officers from every province who have often been selected for their special acquirements, but provided they have continued the active exercise of their profession, have hitherto never been considered disqualified for promotion.

In the Political Department this practice has been constant and without detriment to the prospects of individuals. Agency Surgeons in Rajpootana, Central India, or elsewhere, whose positions in native States require more than ordinary tact, skill, and administrative talent; Sanitary Commissioners, with their special experience and knowledge, must all feel interested in this question, and may naturally ask whether service under the Supreme Government is to disqualify for promotion; fortunately the opinion of the higher powers is yet to be heard upon this point, and commonsense assures them that selected merit and faithful service, in most responsible positions, will not be permitted to go unrewarded.

It appears to officers of other Presidencies that Dr. Thom has set an example which may well be followed elsewhere, in boldly bringing proved merit to the front; and further that it is not to the credit of the Bombay Government that it should be the first to ignore the claims of one of its best men. Were India for all purposes under one head Dr. Moore might safely aspire to holding the highest professional appointment in the country. Surely, then, the Government of Bombay ought to feel it a privilege and pleasure to have at its command the services of an officer who has for many years occupied a *quasi* high administrative position in an enormous province and who, therefore, possesses an unusual amount of experience. The Punjab and Assam are wide apart, yet no one ever hears of "knowledge of local wants and peculiarities" when a Surgeon-Major from the one province becomes a Deputy Surgeon-General in the other. Movement from one end of Bengal to the other has often been considered an advantage, but even on the ground of distant employment the objection to promote Dr. Moore on his own Rajpootana, in which he has served so long, has actually within its limits two of the largest cantonments of the Bombay Army; Deesa, a third, being also quite close to the head-quarters of the local Government at Mount Aboo—a Bombay sanitarium once in charge of Surgeon-Major Moore himself. Dr. Moore has, therefore, had the unusual opportunity of being able to compare and profit by the working side by side of both Bengal and Bombay medical administrations.

The routine medical charge of a regiment, or even the wider field opened up in an ordinary civil station, could not possibly afford so vast a fund of experience as the practical control of all the dispensaries and supervision of all the vaccination enjoyed in Rajpootana by Dr. Moore, who since his appointment has seen the number of institutions in the province more than doubled, the full significance of which increase only those well acquainted with native States can appreciate.

It may be thought that such an important position has been accompanied by a vast increase of pay. Such, however, is not the case. For some years the appointment was hardly as lucrative as a 2nd class civil charge and is even now of no great value. In the report of the working of the Rajpootana dispensaries, &c for 1873, it is stated that, besides the receipt and examination of about 900 periodical returns some 700 letters, pay abstracts, &c. passed through the Superintendent General's hands during the year. This list was scarcely so full as usual. During six months of the year vaccination and dispensaries were inspected. Can any charge in the Bombay Presidency show such an amount, or so great a variety of work? Your medical officer plodding along at his duties might indeed cry that in that "drop of disgust," which should make it run over, had been added to his cup of suffering if he were compelled to do so much work for so little pay.

I have but glanced at Surgeon-Major Moore's official merits, which have been recognized in the warmest terms by officials of every degree both lay and professional. I have yet to take exception to your observation that "his merits are no more remarkable than those of many a medical officer in the Department. He, I am certain, is the last man to wish to have his praises sounded, but this is not a time for his friends to be sharers in his modesty. No doubt many members of the Bombay Medical Department, (some perhaps of his seniors, who have been passed over on this occasion) have done much for medicine, but few, I venture to think, have brought so much honour upon their Presidency as the man now so badly used.

I find that Dr. Moore has written a Manual of the Diseases of Indian and a work on Health in the Tropics, that he has contributed numerous articles to both English and Indian medical publications—articles which have done in many instances attained widespread notoriety and have shown an unusual amount of original research. He also introduced a new chemical test of considerable value and was the first to practice in India the hypodermic injection of quinine. His contributions to general literature have been very numerous and have contained a great variety of subjects. I may also, *en passant*, to note that his experience is not confined to land, note that he was upwards of two years employed in the Indian Navy in the Persian Gulf, where in addition to obtaining a knowledge, which he turned to good account, of naval medical requirements, he saw active service. But, Sir, the following fact will, I feel assured, convince you that Dr. Moore has in an especial manner displayed his knowledge and proved his superiority. In October 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of Rs. 1,000 for the best "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Every medical man in India—and, I believe, competition was not even restricted to Government servants—could have contended for this reward. Dr Moore, however, was the successful man, and the first edition of his work is now exhausted. I think it would be difficult to find a man who has had greater professional experience or so well shown that he knew how to make use of it.

I am given to understand that on the invitation of either the Government of Bombay or the Governor, Dr. Moore went from Rajpootana (whither he had been thrown by the accident of having been sent to march up and down the Nusseerabad and Neemuch road with Bombay troops—a kindness he owed, I believe, to the too flattering recommendations of influential medical men in England who thereby hoped to do him good) to Bombay. In addition to holding an official appointment, he was successful in obtaining the confidence of a large body of private clients, but in spite of their, perhaps too cordial, support of a young man, he was unable to resist the influence of a powerful clique—professional. It is easy to have to add pressure was not brought to bear upon him as to necessitate his removal to a less conspicuous, or rather, less formidable position. The Bombay papers, I believe, took up the matter very warmly, and for the most part cordially supported him. This, Sir, is the history of Surgeon-Major Moore's return to Rajpootana, where his merits have been fully recognized.

I would ask, why, in the Medical Department alone, local experience, so often synonymous with mental stagnation, should be essential to candidates for administrative rank? Apply the principle to governors and other magnates, and perhaps the public would benefit. Surely it requires more special local experience to acquire thorough knowledge of the political, economic, or other wants of a great people differing from every other nation under the British Crown than it does to determine whether or not the man shall be worthy to medical charge of one regiment or another. If, Sir, you correctly interpret the feelings of the Bombay Medical Service—and I trust this is not the only one—the advantage of the many sick seems to be forgotten in consideration for their guardians—the few. Upon reflection, I think the seniors of the Bombay service ought to congratulate themselves that Dr. Moore's formidable opponents have so long withdrawn from the Presidency, and should now cordially welcome a man who has done so much honour to them beyond their borders, supporting the heads of the service in his attempts to do justice. They may feel sure that one, who has never neglected an opportunity of enforcing the claims of the profession, and who has occupied a difficult position to the satisfaction of every one, will not fail to do fearlessly the right in Bombay. Juniors would look upon this as an unusually favourable instance of selection, and as encouraging them to feel confident that merit will not be overlooked with Surgeon-General Thom in power. Medical officers serving under the Supreme Government may congratulate themselves that so good a man has been chosen to test their rights.

It must not be forgotten that Dr. Moore is not likely to bring with him personal friendships and prejudices to influence him in his recommendations, and perhaps, Sir, in some quarters, here lies the root of the objection to him.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Bengal, 28th July.

BOMBAY.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—The "Glee Society" will have a Concert on Thursday evening next at the Town Hall.

RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.—On Wednesday evening there was a special parade of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Boree Bunder parade ground to bid farewell to Sergeant Dobson on the occasion of his transfer to Sholapore. There was a good attendance of men, and a fair sprinkling of officers on the ground. After Sergeant Instructor Dobson had put the Volunteers through a few exercises, the Captain, Mr. W. H. Middleton (Traffic Superintendent), called the men to "attention," and in a few well-chosen words informed them that Sergeant Dobson was about to leave Bombay, and that this was his last drill with the A and C Companies. He congratulated the Sergeant on his having succeeded so well in instructing the men, and said that if the corps had not attained to that degree of efficiency that was desirable, it was not the fault of Sergeant Dobson, who had done so much to secure this object. Captain Middleton then read an address from the officers of A and C Companies, thanking Sergeant Dobson for his services, and handed him the address with a purse as a token of their good-will and esteem. Sergeant Dobson expressed his thanks at the manner in which his poor efforts had been appreciated.

THE BATCH OF HINDOO SWINDLERS.—The two Hindoos, named Appa Tookaram and Vishwanath Govind, who were arrested by the police last month on the information given by one Ramjee Muggun, a grain merchant and resident of Tanna, who said he had been robbed of Rs. 900 on the evening of Wednesday, the 19th ultimo, on the Esplanade, near the Bandstand, after being drugged by the said two men and another, by means of some ingredient administered to him with sweetmeat, have since been charged with the offence before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court. The Magistrate, after taking some evidence for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 11th instant, to enable the Detective Police to institute further inquiries into the matter, and for the recovery of the property alleged to have been stolen. The police succeeded on Thursday last in recovering Rs. 800 in currency notes, which the complainant originally stated he had lost, consisting of six notes of Rs. 100 each, three of Rs. 50 each, two of Rs. 20 each, and one of Rs. 10. These notes were found in one bundle in the possession of a Hindoo doctor, named Shuntaram Jothee, and were alleged to have been given to him by the first prisoner for safe custody, soon after the robbery was committed.

A CRUEL ACT OF JEALOUSY.—Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, a Mahomedan of the Pathan caste named Mahomed Gool, a young man of about 25 years of age, a weaver by trade, residing on the first floor of a three-storied house situated in Foogla Tindal Street (Oomercarry), and adjoining the Khoja Doorgs, committed a most diabolical and cowardly act on the person of his young wife, named Chubroo, aged 13 years or thereabouts, by cutting of both her ears, and also her nose. The unfortunate woman, probably while struggling with her vicious husband, sustained other cuts about her eyebrows and face. The man before he committed the deed secured the doors and windows of his room. It is evident that the husband's full determination was purely to disfigure his wife, for as soon as he completed the deed, he opened the doors of his room and offered no further violence to those of his neighbours who ventured to go into the room to prevent the young woman from being any further molested or injured, but kept pacing about his room with the open clasp knife in his hand, with which he committed the deed, and it is alleged he bought at the Null Bazaar only the day previous with the intention of carrying out his object. The Police were soon summoned to the scene, on whose arrival the man offered no resistance whatever, but admitted the deed and gave up the knife when demanded. The matter was at once communicated to the European Police Inspector of the Oomercarry section who repaired to the house without delay, and finding the woman bleeding profusely from the wounds as above described, removed her at once to the J. J. Hospital for medical treatment and took the man, Mahomed Gool, into custody. The prisoner was placed yesterday before the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Edginton, who, after making a preliminary investigation into the matter, ordered the prisoner to be charged before a Magistrate this day with voluntarily causing hurt to Chubroo, woman, with an instrument for cutting.

MATRICULATION EXAMINERS.—We understand that in all probability the Rev. Messrs. Stothert and Hamilton, and Profs. Peterson and Kirkham, will examine in English at the next Matriculation Examination to be held in November.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.—We are glad to notice that Madras has at last taken her turn in winning a Gilchrist Scholarship. One Bombay candidate, Mr. W. C. Corkery, of Elphinstone College, received "creditable mention" by the Examiners. The second scholarship was won by Bengal.—*Id.*

YOUNG DR. B.—The following flattering description of the early student days of a gentleman whom we all know, which we extract from a recently published work by an American Professor, Mr. J. M. Hart, on "German Universities," will be read with interest. Prof. Hart, we may remark, spent three years at Gottingen, and formed the highest possible estimate of the German University system. "Perhaps," Mr. Hart says in his chapter on 'Students,' "the reader would like to know what I mean by a 'first-rate.' In my third semester I became acquainted with a young Dr. B—, who had been out of the University three years. He was then barely in his twenty-sixth year. In addition to his uncommon attainments in Greek and Latin, he had passed a year in France and two years in England. He spoke English and French with perfect fluency and precision, and could maintain a conversation in Italian and Spanish. He was a favourite pupil of Ewald in Persian, Hebrew and Arabic, and, as Benfey assured me, was the most promising young Sanskrit scholar of Germany. Soon after I made his acquaintance, he was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at Queen's College, Bombay, through the influence of Max Müller In less than a year after entering on the duties of his professorship, he inaugurated the publication of a long and carefully edited series of valuable Sanskrit texts. He was in all respects what we call a 'driver,' a man who knows no rest." It is satisfactory to know that the Doctor has sustained his early reputation, and continues to be a "driver" still.—*Id.*

THE AMATEURS OF POONA.—We are glad to learn that the gentlemen amateurs of Poona, assisted by several ladies, propose to give a theatrical performance in the Assembly Rooms on Monday and Wednesday, the 28th and 30th of August, and on Friday, the 1st of September. The performances will be in aid of the Royal School at Bath for Daughters of Officers of the Army and will be under the immediate patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. The pieces that have been selected are a short burlesque entitled "Fair Rosamond," and the comedy, "A Scrap of Paper." These will be performed on the first and third nights and on the intervening night a farce will be substituted for the burlesque.—*Deccan Herald.*

SURGEON-MAJOR SEXTON.—Surgeon-Major Sexton, from being the Senior Surgeon of the Poona Division, is to continue to officiate as Staff Surgeon of Poona, until relieved by Dr. Blanc, who is to remain attached to the Grant Medical College till a medical officer relieves him, or what is most probable, till the return of Dr. J. T. D. Mackenzie from England.—*Poona Observer.*

A LOVER OF SPORT.—His Highness Aga Ally Shah proceeded to Hyderabad with his retinue and race horses last Tuesday. His Highness is a great lover of the turf, as all know, and his visit to Hyderabad is in connection with the races which came off there lately. One only of His Highness' horses ran, and we shall know soon the result of the respective stakes. His Highness' horse, however, we learn by telegram received the night before last, won two races. His Highness intends returning to Kurrachee on Tuesday next.—*Sindian.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla: No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with English mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Venice—Mr George Ayerst and Lieut-Col Dunsterville.
For Malta—Sub-Lieut Alexander.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SONGHUR, 19TH AND 20TH JULY.

MR. PAYNE replied on behalf of the prosecution to Mr. Branson's speech for the defence. He said he had listened to Mr. Branson's speech with great interest, watching for some legal principle on which he might attempt to justify the acts of the accused, but he had failed to hear anything of the kind. All he had heard was a contention that the disturbance resulted from accident and from various other causes. He thought it would be better for him, without attempting in any way to criticise Mr. Branson's speech, to place before the Court the grounds upon which he must ask the accused should be found guilty of the various offences with which they were charged. First, it was necessary to consider the relative positions of the prosecutor and the accused. The Thakore of Palitana, whatever may have been the disputes between himself and his Bhayads, had, no doubt, full criminal and civil jurisdiction over the village of Timba and all persons who inhabited it, not excluding any one of them. That he thought was satisfactorily shown by the Government resolutions on the subject. Then it followed that if he had full criminal and civil jurisdiction, and more especially and unquestionably when exercised in conjunction with and under the direct authority of the paramount power, he had full authority to make orders for the peaceable well being of his subjects, and had full authority, wherever he considered it necessary in his province, to direct persons to give up their arms. Without such authority on the part of the ruling power, no state of society could exist in peace. There must be in every society a chief authority, and that authority must be maintained and must be respected; if it was not, anarchy and bloodshed must ensue, with, perhaps, a deplorable loss of life, and with great unhappiness and inconvenience equally to the sovereign and to his subjects. It was contended throughout this case on the part of the accused that they were entitled to take up the position of hostility which they undoubtedly did take up towards the Thakore by an apprehension of some danger to themselves. Upon such a defence as that—that subjects are entitled to collect in arms against the lawful authority and constitute themselves the judges of when it is right they should lay down those arms and submit—there could be but one judgment. It was impossible to allow such a state of things; and it was the more unreasonable in this case because, as was shown by Mr. Branson's criticisms on the orders issued by his Honour, and which he did not attempt to say were not made, but simply that they were made on what he supposed to be false statements and false reports, the accused were well aware from a very early period that what the Thakore was doing in the matter, he was doing with the full sanction of the British Government. How they could possibly think after the Government resolutions on the subject, that they could carry resistance further, he could not conceive. Mr. Branson had made some observations as to who he considered responsible for the unhappy events which had taken place, and had divided that responsibility in his opinion between the Government, the Thakore, and Ali Mahomed. He (Mr. Payne) did not propose to proceed further upon the question as to whether it was a right or a wrong course for Government to give orders to the Thakore to go down in that manner and take charge of the village of Timba, and assume the management of the revenue, at that time. He did not think it right to pursue that line of observation adopted by Mr. Branson, because it seemed to him it would be stepping out of his province, and he did not think the circumstances of the case required him to go into that matter at all. It was very well to say afterwards if this thing or that thing had been done all bad results might have been avoided; it was very easy to criticise after the event, but the only thing they had to consider was whether the sending the force there was a lawful exercise of authority on the part of the Thakore and whether resistance to that authority was criminal. That it was a lawful exercise of authority was manifest from the fact that it was done under the authority of the British political officer.

His Honour—I think it necessary to explain to both parties at this point. Of course all that is said in Court is public matter, and in justice to myself I must see that the question is thoroughly understood, and that the orders passed have been quite comprehended by both parties. It must be remembered that though a force was sent to Timba, it was not, as is apparently supposed by both sides, sent to take possession of the village then and there, but as you will see from my orders, merely to strengthen the existing thannas in the village. Mr. Branson has made a great point as to the serving of a notice—that according to the orders of Government a notice should be served on the Girassias that the juptee would be taken charge of by the Thakore. You must separate the serving of the notice from the strengthening of the thannas. After the thannas were strengthened, you see notice was sent to the jupteedar, informing the Girassias of what would take place. I say this because to a certain extent you have been obliged to comment upon my orders. I have no objection to it; but in justice to myself, I have to comment upon it.

Mr. Branson.—A distinction apparent to you, sir, no doubt; but which I think would not be apparent to the Girassias.

His Honour—That of course is another matter.

Mr. Payne further said that according to his Honour's order, a force was sent down to Timba by the Thakore, which should have been sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to overawe resistance. That it did so for some time, and that it was really a most fortunate thing that there was such a large force sent there, he thought the circumstances showed. The next point to consider was whether the Girassias knew or had reason to suppose that a force was to be sent down and that the force which entered the village on the morning of the 7th of January came there for the purpose of taking over the juptee. Mr. Branson had made a great point of this, and had argued that from their want of knowledge of the coming of the troops it was impossible that they could have collected with any hostile intention. But he (Mr. Payne) relied on the statement of Jhalam Singh, which he made only a few days after the occurrence, and which he had admitted in the course of the trial was perfectly correct, that Tricumrai had told them of the coming of the troops on the day previously. In spite of Tricumrai's denial, there was Jhalam Singh's admission that he (who, whatever Mr. Branson might say, evidently bore no particular good-will towards the Thakore) had warned Jhalam Singh, when he arrived at Timba on the previous night, that the Durbar troops were coming. Moreover the statement that they knew of the matter a few minutes before the troops actually arrived in the village was unreasonable because they undoubtedly had a number of armed men assembled by four of the witnesses for the prosecution, and was also spoken to as being present in the Deli by two of the accused. The next in order of the events that occurred was the visit of Tricumrai and Kaloo, sowar, to the Deli, when there occurred the pretended search for arms, and the offer to show all the arms they had to them as Government officials. The earliest evidence they had as to the particulars of that visit was in the report of Tricumrai of the 9th, and not one word was to be found in that either of any attempt to phor or to make a search for arms. If the statement now made were correct, that was an omission it was difficult to understand, because Tricumrai was evidently endeavouring to impress upon his Honour's mind that the Girassias were not in opposition to the Thakore, and would scarcely, under such circumstances, have refrained from informing his Honour that Kaloo had gone over the Deli, and had failed to discover any arms at all. He thought it was a matter which had been thrown in for the purpose of making the case of the accused better. But supposing for a moment that Kaloo did go into the Deli, he saw no doubt just what Jhalam Singh chose to show him. To attempt on his evidence to show there were no arms in the Deli was futile, because the fact was placed beyond a doubt by what took place on the morning of the 11th. The next event was the visit of Harrishunker on the same day, the 9th, when a proposal was made by Jhalam Singh to go not to Palitana but to the mehtas. It was on the 10th, after the blockade had been commenced, that the proposal to go to Palitana was first made. Referring to Meeroba's going to Sankakra, Mr. Payne submitted that the explanation he (Meeroba) had given of his mission was wholly false. It was utterly absurd to pretend that he did not know that the Thakore's wishes were expressly that the Girassias should give up their arms and disperse. At any rate, his honour's own order, which Jhalam Singh had stated was received by them on the 10th, was quite clear upon the point. When he left Timba the blockade had commenced, and it was easy to understand that he and Jhalam Singh, and the other Girassias would be anxious to know what others who were supposed at any rate to be in the same position were doing at Sankra. That would be a much more likely way of accounting for the visit. The next thing in order was the deputation of Padma, patel, and the others to Jhalam Singh on the evening of the 10th. He submitted that there was no improbability in the story of Padma and the other witnesses on that point, but that it was a very natural thing for them to try and bring about a settlement of the dispute and put an end to the threatening state of affairs which evidently to their minds indicated a collison would take place. As for their not having mentioned the matter when they were examined in the Political Inquiry, they were then only asked a very few questions with reference solely to Bhawa's death, and as to the discrepancies in their evidence, it was not to be expected that they would agree with regard to all the minor details of an interview six months after it had taken place. He contended that the account was in its main details correct, and showed that Jhalam Singh's state of mind was one of extreme hostility to the Durbar, as was shown by the evidence, and which was consistent with the theory that Meeroba's mission was not of the peaceable description he wished the Court to believe. As for Ramdan Charan's denial of the interview, that was not of much consequence; he seemed from his own account to be a very sleepy individual and a very blind one. Having reviewed the evidence as to the circumstances that occurred on the morning of the 11th and read the statement of Jhalam Singh and Ali Mahomed, Mr. Payne submitted that the only account on which the Court could rely was that of Ali Mahomed, as supported by other witnesses for the prosecution. It bore upon it the impress of truth, while the story told by Jhalam Singh bore on it the impress of falsehood. Mr. Payne then commented on the evidence for the defence. Alluding to the evidence of Amrojee, he said he had never heard a more absurd story in his life as to how he came to give evidence, and asked the Court to believe that he was never there at all. Amrojee, if his story was true, was one of the best witnesses Jhalam Singh could have produced, as he did not belong to either party. Yet his name had not been handled in with the list of witnesses for the defence and his appearance at Songhur, according to his own story, was quite accidental. He had come here after the trial had proceeded some days to bring clothes for Jhalam Singh. Mr. Payne submitted that the crime Mohobat had been guilty of was that of culpable homicide amounting to murder. He thought it was the duty of the prosecution to separate him from the others in respect of his conduct in shooting Ajum down, under circumstances of provocation, as the conduct of the Durbaree men—and particularly that of Ali Mahomed in following without arm—showed he had no reason to fear the taking of his own life. He had come out of the Deli that morning armed with a double barrelled gun, loaded; he had approached the guard of the Durbar people and by his insulting gestures was evidently determined to bring on a disturbance. When told to retire to the Deli, or he would be disarmed, he had repeated his insulting conduct, and on the Durbar guard advancing towards him he had retreated until he thought himself under the protection of the Deli when he shot Ajum dead. Mr. Payne here referred to the sections in the Penal Code relating to murder and the exceptions. He commented on them and submitted that apart from Mohobat's connection with the unlawful assembly he was guilty of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder in respect of the death of Ajum. As to Jhalam Singh, if the evidence as to his having ordered Mohobat to fire were completely satisfactory, he would be liable to the same extent as Mohobat to punishment for culpable homicide amounting to murder, but he did not think he ought to ask the Court to come to such a finding. He could understand the feelings of exasperation on the part of the more ignorant witnesses, the sepoys, which led them to make the case as bad as possible against Jhalam Singh; and he preferred to rely on the evidence of Ali Mahomed, who, he submitted, was a truthful witness. Ali Mahomed said he heard some one say "Deo, Deo," but could not say where the voice came from. He (Mr. Payne) did not think, when it turned upon a point of hearing a man's voice in an affair of that kind, it would be right to press upon the Court to say that Jhalam Singh did give the order to fire, and was therefore immediately responsible for the death of the man whom Mohobat killed by that shot. Whether he was responsible in any way as the death having ensued on his gathering together an ill-gal assembly was another question. There was no doubt that a volley was fired from the Deli, and he thought the Court must come to the conclusion on the evidence that it was fired before the Durbar people fired at all. Whether it was fired in anger at seeing Jhalam Singh captured or in excitement caused by Mohobat's first shot he could not say. At any rate, it was quite clear that it was not a lawful or justifiable thing to do. The people who fired that volley must have had their guns ready loaded, because the time occupied by the whole transaction was not sufficient to have allowed them to load. It must be left to the Court to consider whether they fired in pursuance of an order given by some one inside, or whether it was done spontaneously. Mr. Branson had contended that the position of the persons in the Deli after the firing of the volley was one of self-defence, but he did not see how it could be put upon that footing at all, either legally or upon the facts afterwards in the Deli, Jhalam Singh ought to have dispersed the men to their homes. The entering with them into the Deli, which Mr. Branson said was an innocent thing to do, he submitted was entirely a culpable thing to do. What right had any subject of a State to collect men and keep them together in defiance of the lawful authority, because he apprehended danger from the State and wished to be prepared to

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The following extract from the Report of the Select Committee on depreciation of silver contains the observations of the Committee on

INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette")

A paper put in by the Under Secretary of State for India, showing the mode in which the *disbursements* of the Home Treasury of the Indian Government have been provided for over a series of years, brings out the effect of the railway loans into clear relief, as also the growth of the total "home requirements." Before the Indian Mutiny the total disbursements at home ranged, very roughly speaking, between 4,000,000*l.* and 5,000,000*l.* sterling. From 1860-61 to 1866-67 they ranged between 9,000,000*l.* and 11,000,000*l.** Now they stand at about 15,000,000*l.*, and to the precise extent to which India must thus remit funds to the Home Government, she has so much less to receive in merchandise or silver. Her powers of importation are reduced to that extent.

Other columns in the same statement show the various modes in which the money was provided. Attention need only be drawn to three columns, the funds paid in by the railways, the Government loans raised, and the drafts on India.

Taking the receipts from the railways, it appears that during the 10 years 1860-61 to 1869-70 the Indian Government received, as a balance to be paid out in India, 35,000,000*l.* from the Guaranteed Railway Companies, or, on an average, 3,500,000*l.* a year.

In the year 1870-71 the amount received was 2,250,000*l.*, and in 1871-72, 1,200,000*l.* Since then the receipts from this source have been practically closed; nay, more than this. In 1872-73 the railways received from the Government in London 530,000*l.*, and in 1874-75 nearly 800,000*l.*, in place of paying an annual average of 3,500,000*l.* in the previous period. In round numbers, therefore, the Government had to provide 4,000,000*l.* a year more than in the previous period, by other means. These other means were either drafts on India, or loans raised on its own account at home. In 1874-75 about 5,000,000*l.* was raised by loans, and in that year only 10,840,000*l.* was drawn, but in the two previous years the drafts amounted, as has been shown, to between 13,000,000*l.* and 14,000,000*l.*, and in the first 10 months of the year 1875-76 to 12,860,000*l.* It appears that they would have nearly reached 15,000,000*l.*, but for the difficulties experienced in selling bills in February and March. The Committee have no official evidence before them as to how the balance was raised, but witnesses stated that the difficulty was being met by loans.

The account of the diminished amount which India had to claim in return for her exports, would not be complete without a reference to the fact, brought to the notice of your Committee, that less of the money received by Europeans in India appears to be retained in that country than was formerly the case. It has been stated that, owing to various circumstances, more funds are remitted to England not only after fortunes have been made, but during the sojourn of the various officials or European residents in the country. A remittance from India to England is equivalent to a draft from England on India. It diminishes the aggregate balance which India has to claim when transactions are squared. And in proportion as this practice increases, so is the demand for silver diminished.

The transfer of any India Stock held in India to European holders, would, of course, have a similar effect. If, for example, rupee paper is held in India, the interest on such paper remains in India. If, on the other hand, even the rupee paper finds its way to this country, the interest is paid to the English holder in a draft on India, and, therefore, so much less silver has to be sent out.

To recapitulate the bearing of Indian trade and Indian finance on the fall of silver, it may be stated:

1st. That the total remittances actually made to India in Government bills and Treasure together, in the ordinary course of business, have declined, but only on a slight scale.

2nd. That except for other causes, and excluding the extraordinary years of the cotton famine, there is no evidence to show that the demand for silver would have materially fallen off;

3rd. But that the supply of a different form of remittance, namely, Government bills, has superseded to a great extent the necessity of remitting bullion.

4th. That the effect of this substitution has to be measured in very large figures, as the yearly amount payable by India for the disbursements of the Home Government has risen since the Indian Mutiny from 5,000,000*l.* to 15,000,000*l.*, a difference of which the magnitude will be appreciated when it is remembered that it is considerably more than half of the total amount of silver annually produced,

5th. That the full effect of this substitution has only been recently felt, as that effect was retarded by the construction of the Indian railways, which involved an expenditure in India of money raised in England, counterbalancing therefore an equal amount of expenditure in England of money raised in India.

6th. That the amount of the disbursements which has just been stated appears to represent the present normal expenditure of the Home Government, and that, therefore, unless by some marked change of policy, no diminution of that amount can be looked for.

It is apparent from the foregoing observations, that, while undoubtedly the fall in the silver market affected the Indian exchanges, causing all bills payable in rupees to experience a corresponding fall in value, it is also true that the situation of the Indian exchanges, involving, as it has done, a proportionately decreasing demand for the means of payment in India, owing to the increasing amounts which India had to pay in England, has itself acted upon the silver market, and would have tended under any circumstances *pro tanto*, to lower the exchange value of the rupee.

It remains to be considered what is the capacity of India for purchasing or absorbing silver, notwithstanding the influences indicated.

The amount of silver which India has absorbed during the last 40 years, may be stated in round numbers at 200,000,000*l.* The surplus of imports over exports of silver is given in the official tables as 198,464,000*l.* for the 40 years between 1835-36 and 1874-75. Colonel Hyde, for 14 years the Director of the Mint in Calcutta, furnished your Committee with statistics respecting the Indian coinage up to the year 1866-67. The total amount of silver coinage between 1835-36 and 1868-69 amounted to 188,531,000*l.*, including the re-coinage of old coin to the amount of about 21,000,000*l.* India accordingly was furnished with 167,000,000*l.* in additional silver coin between these dates. It should be added that the total export of silver from India is so small that no appreciable quantity of the silver coined can have left the country. Colonel Hyde was examined with reference to the redundancy or insufficiency of the coinage thus supplied. He was asked whether he believed that India has already been supplied with adequate silver currency. He stated in reply his belief that the capacity of India for absorbing silver currency remained great. He gave as the grounds of his belief that in many parts of India, especially in the distant and more isolated parts, transactions were not carried on by currency but by barter. He explained that "wherever large public works have been in progress, such as railways, roads, and irrigation schemes, silver had been generally distributed in such districts," and that where this had taken place, the use of silver currency had superseded barter arrangements to a great extent. Where the natives have once been taught the convenience of silver currency, there the currency remains. Another witness, Mr. Mackenzie, also spoke strongly on the absorption of silver by India. He said: "It appears from historical periods she has always gone on absorbing silver, and there seems at present no cessation in this absorption." He also spoke of the circulation in many districts being "totally inadequate," "a large amount appears either to be hoarded or converted into ornaments, and remains in the district."

A practical distinction should in the opinion of your Committee, be drawn between the addition made to a currency in countries where all transactions have been previously carried on the same form of currency, and where accordingly an increased supply would simply have for its effect a rise in prices, and, on the other hand, an addition made to the currency by the extension of that currency, over fields where transactions were previously carried on in a totally different form.

If, at a former period, only a portion of India used silver to any extent in the ordinary transactions of life, and if now the extent of territory using it has been doubled, it is clear that India requires more silver than formerly; and the facts of the case seem to warrant the conclusion that the use of silver coin has greatly extended in India, and will continue to extend, not so much by the use of more silver in the territories already occupied by the existing currency, as by the gradual increase of its use in the remoter parts of India.

The question of the expectation which may be formed as to India continuing to absorb silver, is, however, not confined to the consideration of the currency. The practice of the natives to accumulate silver ornaments must also be taken into account. Mr. Mackenzie said that an immense amount of the silver is converted into ornaments, and absorbed. Asked whether he could speak from positive knowledge, he replied: "From having seen it done. In every large village there is a silversmith, or some one who works in silver, and as soon as a man gets a few rupees he employed the silversmith to come to his house and make the ornaments there." The same witness said: "Although the peasantry in India have poor houses, yet the amount of ornaments they have would exceed in value the furniture and utensils of the same class of peasantry at home."

It appears to your Committee that, independently of the question of the employment of silver as a circulating medium in India, it is clear that there is a constant demand for it, in a proportion quite unknown in European countries, for manufacturing purposes amongst the population of India. Its use for such purposes in Europe appears, as well be shown in this Report, to be comparatively small; but in India, first passing through the stage of coinage, vast amounts may be thus absorbed. The tendency to this practice appears to be manifest even by the statistics of gold in India. Gold enters only to a slight extent into the monetary transactions of India; yet the surplus of the imports into the country in the course of forty years has been no less than 100,000,000*l.*

Colonel Hyde, in reply to a question as to what had become of the large amount of gold sent to India, said: "I think it is turned into ornaments, used in manufacture, or hoarded."

With a population thus accustomed to use the precious metals in large quantities for purposes different from that of circulation, the calculations which would be applicable in the case of European countries, as to the amount of gold and silver which they can use without causing a rise in prices of all goods, will hold good in a far less degree.

Your Committee believe that as India has been a great consumer of silver in the past, so it will continue, to be in the future, the question at issue being rather, how, looking to the amount it has to pay to this country for Government purposes, it will be able to pay for that silver, than whether a desire to obtain and use silver will exist. At this point the passion for accumulating ornaments seems to be of much importance. Bullion is the *final* method by which, in most countries the balance of trade is settled. It is sent, so to speak, when the demand for other commodities from other countries is exhausted. But in a country where gold or silver is largely used for a manufacturing purposes it does not absolutely follow that it would only be imported when required to adjust a balance. If the exports from India were to fall to a point at which they only equalled the present value of the imports plus the amounts due to the Government at home, it does not follow that the import of silver into India would absolutely cease. It is open to question, whether, in such circumstances, the demand for silver would not be such as to displace some of the other articles imported. Your Committee confine themselves to the simple indication of this possibility, which is, however, rendered more probable by the great fall in the price of silver. Silver is thus acquired more easily, while the export of other goods to India is discouraged for a time at least by the great fall in the exchanges.

On this head, Mr. Bagehot, the editor of the *Economist*, gave very interesting evidence. He stated the conclusion at which he had arrived, that "the first immediate effect of the depreciation of silver would be to cause an unfavourable balance of trade with the East, and in consequence a great export of silver to the East." He pointed out the mode in which the fall in the price of silver would for a time encourage exports *from* India, and discourage imports *into* India. By such a process a larger balance due by other countries to India would be created, and silver would be taken to cover the difference. Mr. Bagehot also pointed to the length of time, and vast amount of silver currency which it would take to depreciate silver to the extent of 2 per cent. all over the East.

While admitting the speculative character which must necessarily attach to opinions as to the amount of silver which India is likely to absorb, your Committee have thought it right, looking to the fact that the subject of the Indian Exchanges had been specially referred to them, to call attention to the foregoing considerations side by side with their remarks on the great diminution in the silver remitted to India during the last few years.

Your Committee have now described the main causes which have been simultaneously in operation producing the depreciation of silver. They have given such an account as they were able of the increased production in the United States and the surplus supplies from Germany and the Scandinavian Kingdoms on the one hand, and of the decreased demand for India on the other; but further light may be thrown on the subject by the enumeration of the legislative steps which have elsewhere than in Germany and Scandinavia affected the demand, and by the examination of the ebb and flow in the movements of silver in other countries.

THE LATIN MONETARY UNION.

Reference has already been made in this Report to the Latin Monetary Union. The despatch of Mr. Lumley, Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, gives a full and interesting account of its original formation in 1865, to which your Committee beg to refer. Mr. Bagehot also described the circumstances of this Monetary Union in his evidence, and numerous official documents from France, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium, contain information as to the motives with which it was constituted, and the situation in which the members of the Union now find themselves. It should be observed that the Union was formed more than 10 years ago, and that though the measures which it has recently taken with regard to the coinage of silver have given special importance to its attitude on this question, the present situation was in no way contemplated when it was formed.

The following description of the Convention by which the Union was constituted is given by Mr. Lumley, Her Majesty's Minister in Brussels:—"This Convention determines, among other points, the conditions of the emission of divisional coins which are struck at a rate inferior to that of the monetary standard giving rise to several important conditions established by the Convention, the emission of the same being limited, and its acceptance not being obligatory beyond a certain fixed sum; the loss from wear being borne by the Government by whom it is emitted. It assures the legal circulation of the money of the one State in all the States of the Union; this being only imposed, however, on private individuals with regard to the national coinage, though it is admitted for the coins of all the States belonging to the Union. The amount to be emitted by each country is calculated at six francs per head of the population according to its presumed increase up to 1879, and is fixed for—

		Francs.	
Belgium	...	32,000,000	Divisional Coin.
France	...	239,000,000	
Italy	...	141,000,000	
Switzerland	...	17,000,000	

"As has been already stated, in consequence of the fall in the value of silver, a law was passed in 1873 enabling the Belgium Government to suspend or limit the coinage of 5-franc pieces. This principle was subsequently adopted by the States of the Latin Union; and at the meetings of their respective delegates, which have taken place annually at Paris since 1874, the limitation of the silver coinage was fixed as follows:—

[Countries.	1874. Francs.	1875. Francs.	1876. Francs.	Total. Francs.
For Belgium ..	12,000,000	15,000,000	10,800,000	37,800,000
For France ..	60,000,000	75,000,000	54,000,000	189,000,000
For Italy ..	40,000,000 (Ordinary.) 20,000,000 (Extraordinary.)	50,000,000	36,000,000	146,000,000
For Switzerland	8,000,000	10,000,000	7,200,000	25,000,000

"With one exception, each State has either coined, or caused to be coined, the contingent awarded to it; that exception is Switzerland, where a tendency exists for adopting a single gold standard. In 1874 Switzerland caused 7,000,000 of francs, forming the complement of its contingent for that year, to be coined at Brussels, but it did not make use of its right to coin its contingent in 1875, nor does it appear to have the intention of exercising it this year."

As appears from the foregoing description, Belgium led the way amongst the members of the Union in limiting the coinage of 5-frane pieces in view of the position of silver. The action taken by all the members of the Union in suspending the free coinage of silver has naturally exercised a very important influence on the market.

It is not only the actual limitation of the amount which has to be taken into consideration. So long as the holder, or importer, of bullion knows that he can present his bullion at the Government Mint to be changed into coin, his bullion has a definite value for him, and is practically equivalent to legal tender. To suspend or abolish the privilege of presenting the metal at the Mint to be turned into coin, is, so to say, to demonetise the metal, though the coins already struck, *i.e.*, the existing circulation, may not be demonetised. The suspension of the privilege of unlimited coinage has been decreed among all the members of the Latin Union. They are under covenant to each other not to coin beyond the amount allotted to them annually, but it would appear that they may follow their own discretion in either reserving the limited issue permitted for the State, or distributing it amongst individuals under such restrictions as they may see fit to adopt. The advantage of coining silver coins to pass as legal tender for their full nominal value, while the value of the metal itself is depreciated 10 to 15 per cent., is so great that the restrictions mutually imposed on each other by the members of the Monetary Union, and on importers or holders of silver by the respective Governments, were unavoidable.

The various members of the Union have still the right, as has been shown, to coin a certain amount, but whether they will or will not make use of that right rests with themselves. The latest law presented on the subject is the Bill lately introduced by the French Minister of Finance in the following terms:—

"Art. 1. The manufacture of silver five-franc pieces can be limited or suspended by the Government.

"Art. 2. The present law will only remain in force up to the 31st January 1878."

Your Committee, as already stated, have not thought it within their functions to inquire what steps are likely to be taken by the members of the Latin Union in future, nor have they taken evidence upon the point. Mr. Seyd, in a paper which he put in, states his opinions with regard to the course which will have to be taken both by these States and by others, but it must be understood that the Committee are in no way responsible for these views, nor have they cross-examined Mr. Seyd or any other witnesses upon the subject.

The case of Holland differs in so far from that of the members of the Latin Monetary Union, inasmuch as the latter had the double standard, whereas Holland had the silver standard. Indeed, Holland made the change from a gold to a silver standard in the year 1847.

It was not sufficient, therefore, for Holland to suspend the coinage of silver. The coinage of gold was authorised at the same time; and at present, under a temporary Act which will shortly expire, the privilege of coining a limited amount of silver is reserved for the Government, while the public have been granted the privilege of having gold bullion turned into coin.

The legislative act of Holland, like that of the Latin Monetary Union, is calculated to lower the value of silver, both by the withdrawal of the valuable privilege which formerly attached to the metal, and has been transferred to gold, and by the actual limitation of the sums which are coined.

* In 1863-64 the total given is 16,800,000*l.*; but this amount includes ashtem for the repayment of debt of nearly 2,000,000*l.*

STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY,
LONDON-MADE.
MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
Having completed extensive and important additions to the various machines used by him in the manufacture of
GOLD ORNAMENTS,
will supply, at greatly reduced prices for cash on delivery, the following articles:
18-CARAT GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,
For GENTLEMEN, any pattern,
At £4. 5s. per Ounce.
18-CARAT GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,
For LADIES, any pattern,
At £4. 5s. per Ounce.
18-CARAT GOLD LOCKETS (PLAIN)
For One or Two Portraits, any size,
At £5 per Ounce.
GOLD WATCHES, 18-CARAT CASES.
From £5.
The *Times* says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English jewellers, Mr. Streete marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him which is a true guarantee."

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION.
MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £80,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

NOTICES.

SHACKLETON & COMPANY
(Late J. C. SHACKLETON).
45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON,
UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.
Goods cleared and forwarded, to all parts of the World. Freights engaged. Insurances effected, &c., &c., &c.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co.,
ARMY, SHIPPING AND GENERAL AGENTS,
Offer particular advantages, as all benefit of discount allowed by the trade is given to the Purchaser, a small Commission alone being charged. Banking in all its branches. Wines supplied to Messes and Clubs. Insurances effected. Boxes, &c., Shipped to all parts.
F. N. CHALMERS & Co., 122, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are
PANCREATINE EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street, London.
Sold by them and all
CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots, Patent Elastic Dress Boots, Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Balmoral Boots	25s.	35s.
Button Boots		

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
LADIES' WALKING BOOTS
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots (*no. 6d. and 7s. 6d.*	
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d. and 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4: and for less Copy, One Anna.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.
Genuine Scotch Pure Jams.
Gouple in Tins ready for use.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.
Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom. Factories, Aberdeen and London.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1876.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and D k
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khangaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Stores Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rewaree and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Almaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .....Rellner & Co.
Bangalore .....Spectator" Office.
Bombay .....Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels;
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) ..... Ceylon Observer" Office.
Jeolaee .....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Kyatpoore .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee ..... Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mussoorie.....Clowser and Alexandra Hotels;
Poonamallee ..... Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; Phillips & Co. and Royal Family Hotels.
Colosamund .....Observer" Office.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle. CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25 to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35 to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45 to	50

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes		35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.
The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!
J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.
Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.
Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. THOMPSON TAYLOR & Co., Chemists and Druggists.
Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS,
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED, FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo. pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.
THE
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHSICIYAN
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.
Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.
TABLE OF CONTENTS:—
General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Dietetics—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislecations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.
A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.
JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 170, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843.
Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue, and outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements
Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness. Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.
Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60-days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard & 36, Paternoster Row, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.
PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
EA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should be *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.
ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.
Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.
TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)
Special arrangements for lengthened periods.
W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

A. NORRINGTON & Co., 34, Great St. Helens, E. C., London, Merchants, dealing in Iron, Old and New Copper, Spelter and all Metals, Ole Boiler Plates, Horse Shoes, Wire Rope, Cart Tyres, etc.—The above firm is anxious to correspond with a first-class House, well acquainted with the Metal Trade.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.
KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS suitable for Municipalities, Gardens and Public Buildings.
American Common and Folding Ladders, light, strong and portable.
Printing and Foolscape Papers.
Kerosine Oil, Tobacco, Turpentine, Lumber, Drills and Clocks.
Allan's Lung Balsam, a medicine very effective against all Chests and Pulmonary Diseases.
Dr. TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla.
DOSSABHOY & MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS
REPAIRED AND CLEANED,
AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT.
BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,
WATCHMAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Firms Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.
Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.
The Fitting, Smith's, and Boilermakers' shops have received extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First Class Workmanship and despatch.
Estimates given on application.
All communications to be addressed
RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.
Nesbit L